

## Role of mammography and UL modalities in detection of breast cancer

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The role of ultrasonography in breast imaging is a subject of ongoing discussion. Sonography is generally accepted as the method of choice for the differentiation of cysts from solid masses and for guidance in interventional procedures. Some cancers can mimic benign tumors and appear well defined. A normal sonogram does not exclude breast cancer, especially in the early stages. Screening mammography is now recommended for all women older than 40 years. In this group, mammography should be performed every 1-2 years and then every year after the age of 50 years. Of all of the screening mammograms performed annually, approximately 90% show no evidence of cancer, and 10% show abnormalities that require further diagnostic testing, which typically includes the acquisition of spot compression or magnification mammographic views and/or sonography. On additional imaging, about 85% of all cases are determined to be normal or involve benign findings that do not require further evaluation. About 15% (approximately 2% of all screening mammograms) are shown to be abnormal and require biopsy. Among cases referred for biopsy, approximately 80% of the abnormalities are shown to be benign, and 20% of the abnormalities are shown to be cancerous.